

Labour Market Information Monthly

Immigrants in rural Canada¹

Immigrants accounted for 5.3% of the population living in Canada's rural and small town areas in 2006, or 312,555 people. In contrast, immigrants represented about one-quarter of the total population living in census metropolitan areas. The majority of immigrants who live in the rural zones arrived in Canada before 1986. These established immigrants made up about 70% of all immigrants in rural and small town areas in 2006.

Recent immigrants, those who arrived between 2001 and 2006, tended to settle in the nation's metropolitan areas. Since 2001, 31,075 immigrants who came to Canada chose to live in rural and small town areas. They accounted for only 0.5% of the population in rural areas.

Traditional sources of immigrants (mainly Western and Northern Europe followed by the United States) constituted a higher share of the population across the rural zones of Canada. Large metropolitan areas had a higher share of immigrants from South-East and East Asian countries. Provincially, the largest share of the immigrant population in rural and small town areas was in British Columbia (12.2%), Ontario (8.1%), Manitoba (6.9%) and Alberta (6.0%), while the lowest share was in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Western provinces had the highest share of recent immigrants in their rural areas. Recent immigrants accounted for 1.7% of the rural population of Manitoba, the largest proportion, followed by British Columbia (0.9%) and Alberta (0.8%).

Within these provinces, the Winkler and Steinbach regions in Manitoba and the Fort McMurray region in Alberta had a relatively high share of recent immigrants in 2006. In the Winkler region, recent immigrants accounted for about 5% of the region's population.

Note: The geographical concept of rural and small town Canada is defined as labour market areas, which are outside of the commuting zones of larger urban centers with core populations of 10,000 or more.

The article "Immigrants in rural Canada: 2006" is now available in the online edition of *Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 8, no. 2 (21-006-X, free) from the *Publications* module of Statistics Canada's website.

¹ From Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, June 29, 2009

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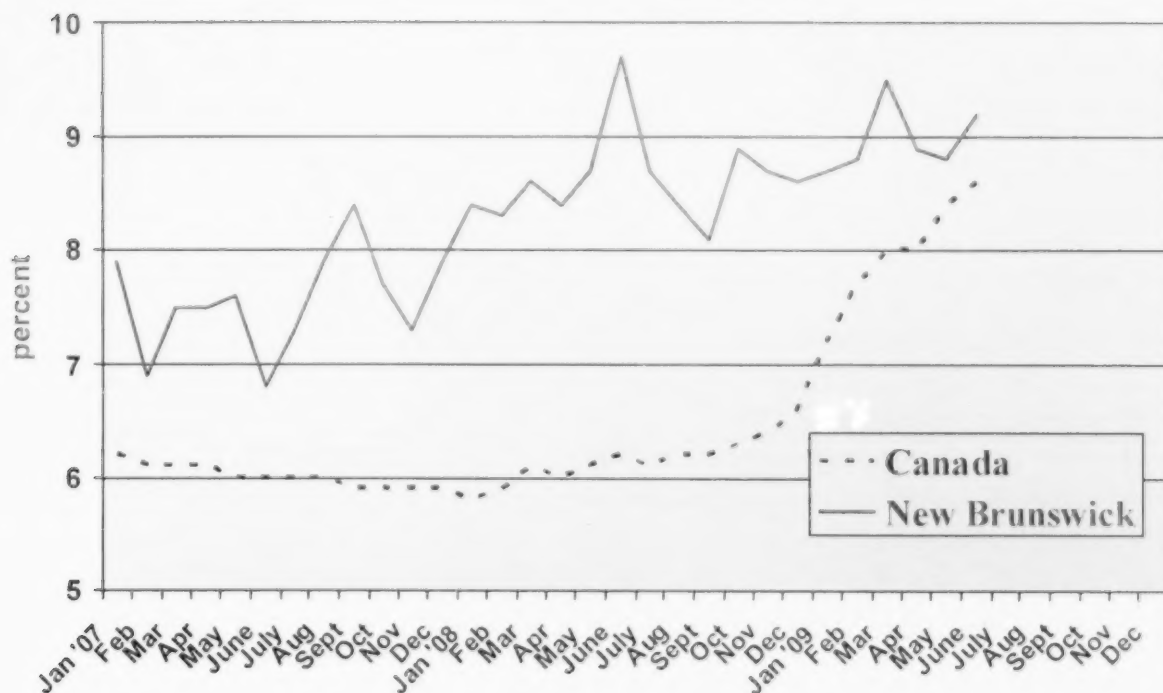
Labour Force Statistics for June 2009

Canada and the Provinces

In June, Canada's unemployment rate was 8.6%, 0.2 of a percentage point higher than last month, and 2.4 percentage points higher than the same time last year. New Brunswick's rate of 9.2% was 0.4 of a percentage point higher than last month but 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year, when it stood at 9.7%.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES Canada and New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

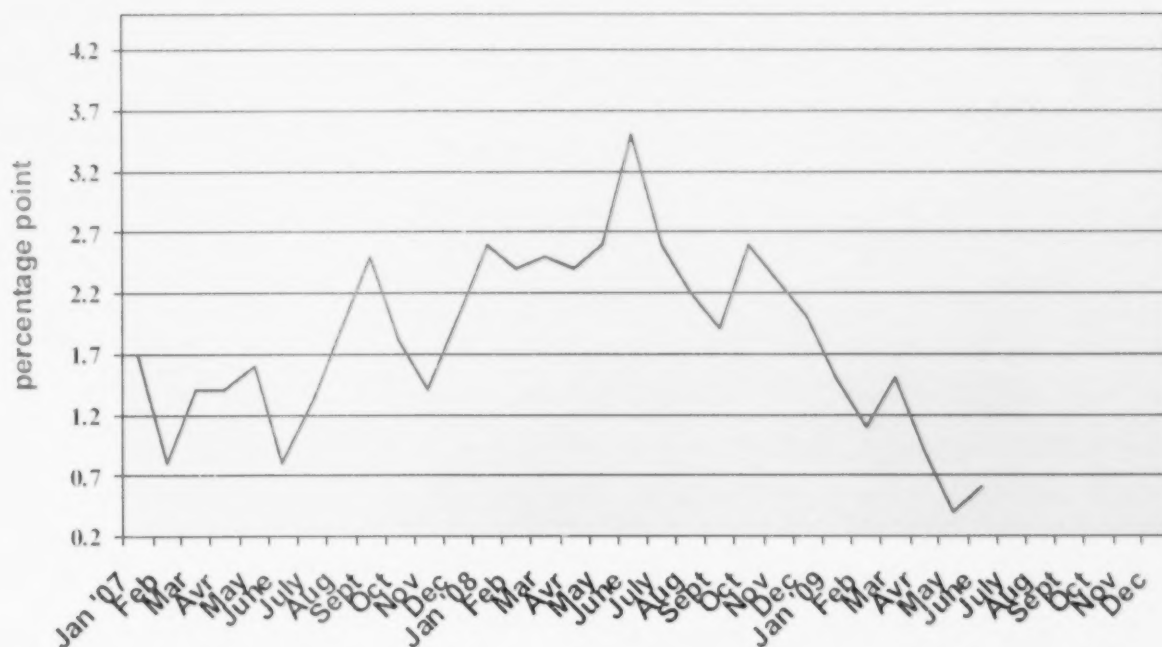


Canada and the Provinces

The gap between the national and provincial rates was 0.6 of a percentage point in June

DIFFERENCE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES Canada and New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



Statistics Canada's website has been converted to <http://www.statcan.gc.ca> in order to comply with Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's Common Look and Feel Standards for the Internet. The website has a whole new look but the quality of content has not changed. Please note that you will need to update your links and bookmarks.

WWW.STATSCAN.GC.CA

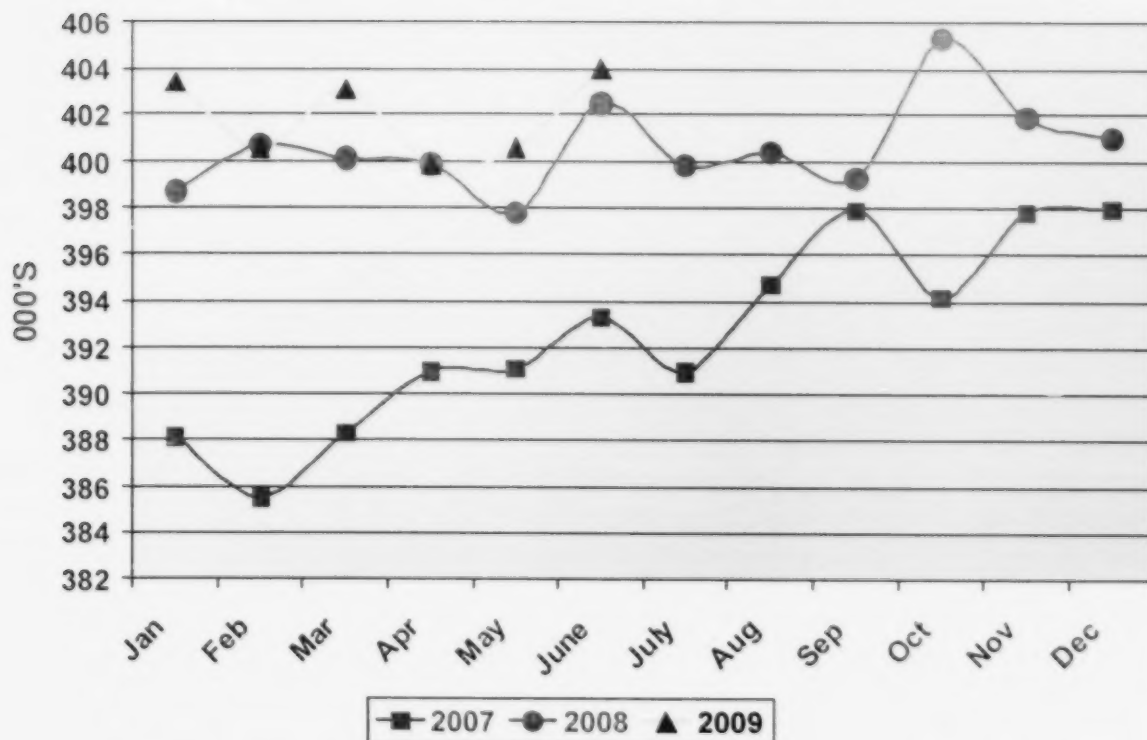
Labour Force Statistics for New Brunswick

Labour Force

New Brunswick's labour force stood at 404 000 in June. This represented an increase of 3 400 over last month and an increase of 1 500 over the same time last year.

LABOUR FORCE New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



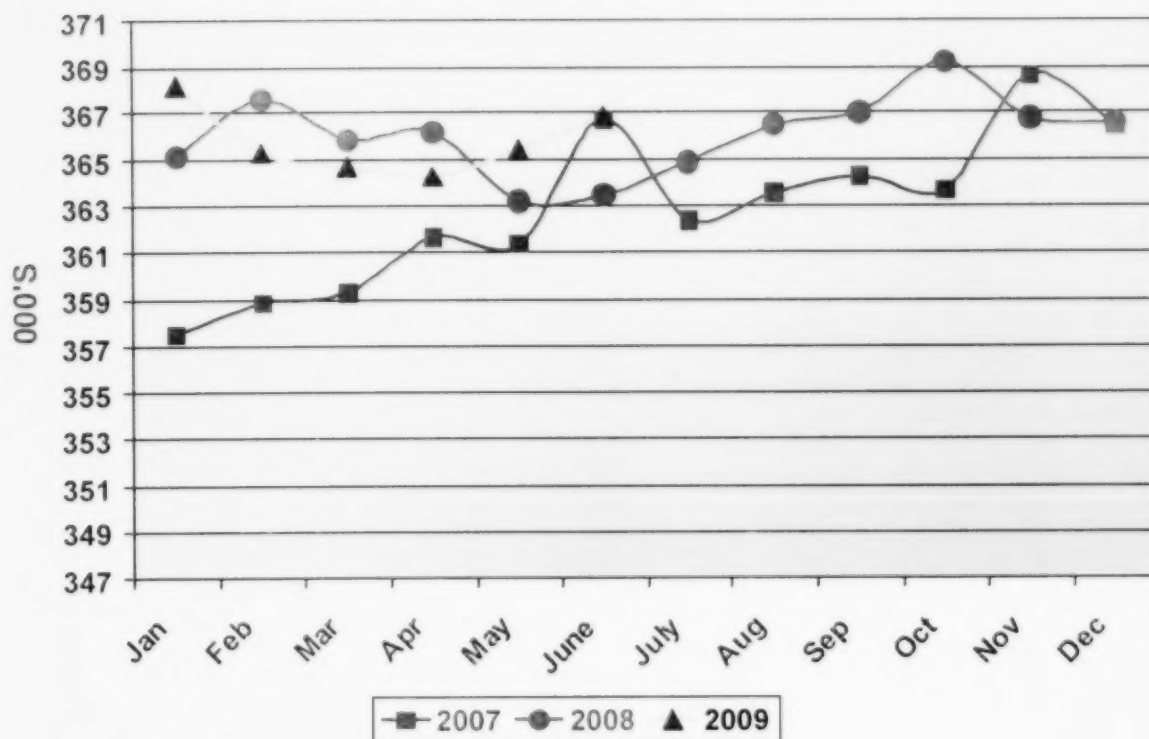
Labour Force Statistics for New Brunswick

Employment

There were 366 900 people working in June. This represented an increase of 1 400 over last month and an increase of 3 400 over the same period last year. The year-over-year employment growth was + 0.9%, compared to the national growth of -1.8%.

EMPLOYMENT New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



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<http://www.qnb.ca/0126/index-e.asp>

Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour

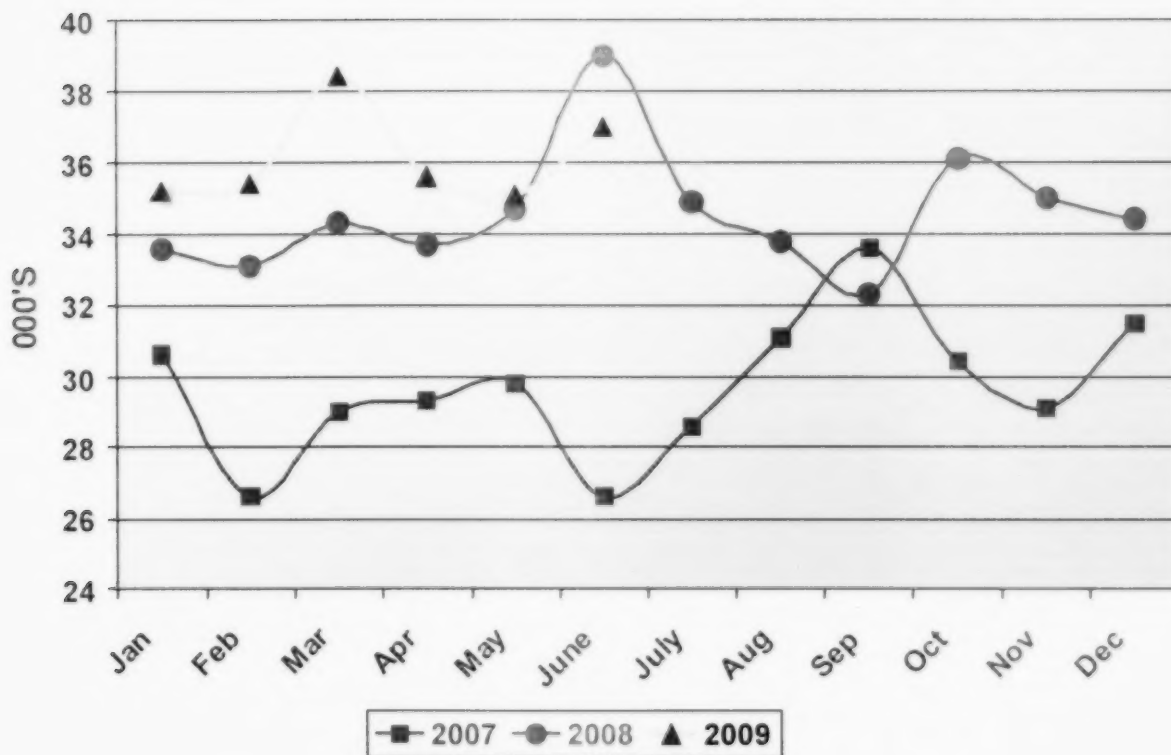
Labour Force Statistics for New Brunswick

Unemployment

There were 37 000 people unemployed and seeking work in June. This is 1 900 more people than what was recorded last month but is 2 000 less compared to the same period last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



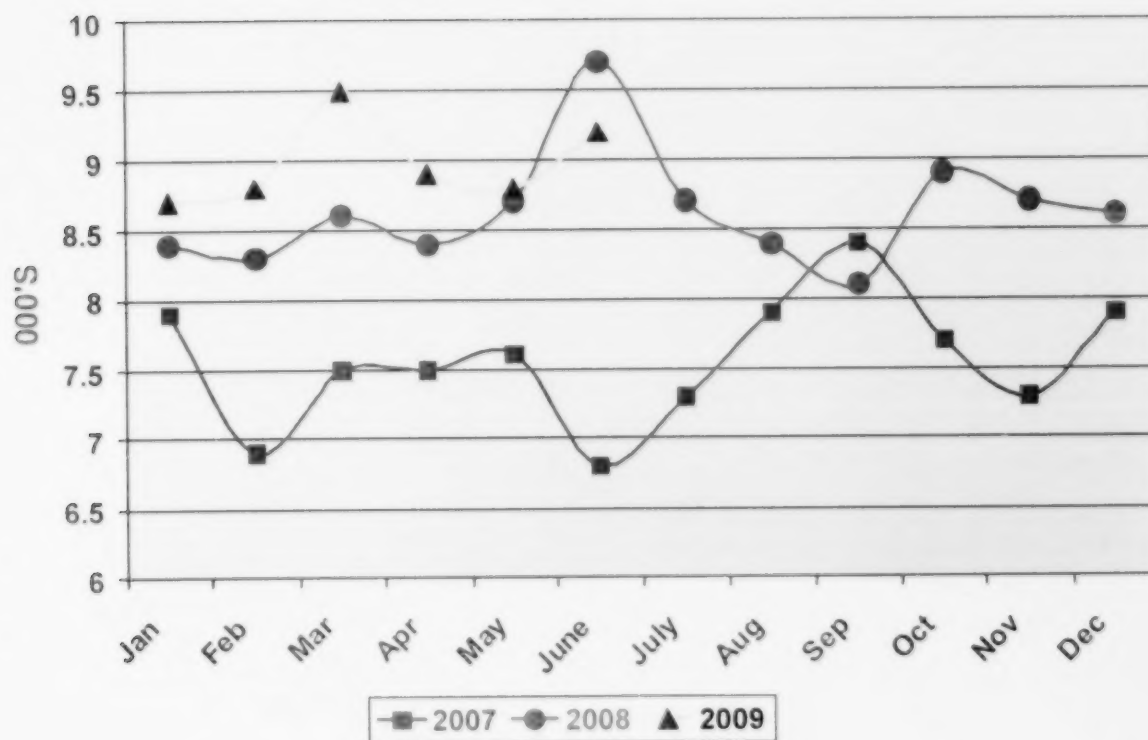
Labour Force Statistics for New Brunswick

Unemployment Rate

New Brunswick's unemployment rate of 9.2% was 0.4 of a percentage point higher than last month but was 0.5 of a percentage point lower than the same time last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE New Brunswick

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey



Labour Force Statistics for New Brunswick

Regional Information

Statistics Canada reports labour force statistics for the economic regions* as three month moving averages of actual (not seasonally adjusted) data**

Labour Force Statistics for Economic Regions					
June '09	Northeast	Southeast	Southwest	Central	Northwest
Labour Force (000)	77.5	114.8	98.3	72.5	43.8
Employment (000)	66.3	105.0	92.3	66.5	39.2
Unemployment (000)	11.2	9.8	5.9	6.0	4.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.5	8.5	6.0	8.3	10.3

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Employment by Economic Regions (000's)				
	YTD***	June '09	May '09	June '08
Northeast	60.8	66.3	62.1	71.1
Southeast	103.5	105.0	103.5	102.5
Southwest	89.9	92.3	90.2	88.1
Central	64.7	66.5	63.9	68.3
Northwest	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.3

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

In June of 2009 compared to June of 2008, employment increased in the Southwest (+4 200); Southeast (+2 500); and Northwest (+900) regions while employment decreased in the Northeast (-4 800) and Central (-1 800) economic regions.

* The five economic regions are: Northeast (Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland counties), Southeast (Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties), Southwest (Kings, Saint John and Charlotte counties), Central (Queens, Sunbury and York counties), and Northwest (Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties).

** Regional figures cannot be directly compared with the data for the province as a whole unless that data are also reported as three month moving averages of actual data. This manipulation of the data has the effect of smoothing out monthly variations, making it easier to see longer term trends.

*** Year-to-Date

New Brunswick Industry Analysis

Employment growth on a year-over-year basis was strongest in the following sectors *:

Agriculture (38.9%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 7,500 people employed in this sector. This is the tenth month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 15 of those months. Even though we are only half way through the year, this sector is on pace to set a year over year employment growth record, year-to-date employment is up 26.4% from where it was at the same time last year.

Construction (21.3%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 27,900 people employed in this sector (setting a new employment level record for this sector). This is only the fourth month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 16 of those months. All indications suggest the provincial infrastructure program combined with the federal economic stimulus plan and the booming urban centres of Moncton, Saint John and Fredericton are all working together to push construction employment levels to record levels, at least in the short-term.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing (16.0%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 17,400 people employed in this sector. This is only the second month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in only 7 of those months.

Educational Services (12.4%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 28,000 people employed in this sector. This is the ninth month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was stronger than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 12 of those months. Strong provincial and federal investments into Educational Services are making more services available (particularly in the Post-Secondary side of the sector) while a weaker Canadian labour market is increasing demand for Educational Services as more people turn to training and education is a means to improve their employment prospects in tough economic times.

Employment was weaker on a year-over-year basis in the following sectors **::

Utilities (-28.6%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 4,000 people employed in this sector. This is third month in the last 24 months that this sector has experienced a year over year decline in employment. Over the last 24 months this sector has recorded year over year employment gains 21 times. This decline in June may be attributed to the fact that the Canaport LNG project in Saint John and the associated LNG pipeline is entering the final stretch toward construction completion.

Accommodation and Food Services (-11.3%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 22,000 people employed in this sector. This is the tenth month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in only 7 of those months. This sector has taken hits as result of the weakening economy, the fluctuating value of the Canadian dollar and gas prices as well as changes to boarder security (the new passport requirement).

Retail and Wholesale Trade (-14.8%) – In June of 2009 there were approximately 53,500 people employed in this sector. This is ninth month in a row where the monthly employment level recorded was the same or weaker than the equivalent month of the previous year. Over the last 24 months, employment was stronger on a year over year basis in 13 of those months (all in the first 15 months of this period). This new round of employment weakness in June can be attributed to the weakening economy and waning consumer confidence over this period.

* Includes the top three sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) increase in employment.

** Includes the bottom three growth sectors and all sectors that posted a 10% or greater (year-over-year) decrease in employment.

What's Happening in the Cities?

Here is what's happening with the Labour Force in the Major Cities of New Brunswick, based on the July 10, 2009 release of the Labour Force Survey:

In June, the Saint John CMA recorded the lowest unemployment rate (UR) in the province at 5.0%, down 1.2 percentage points over the same time last year. This was followed by the Fredericton CA, that recorded an UR of 5.8%, up 1.2 percentage points over last year. The Moncton CMA recorded an UR of 7.0%, up 1.1 percentage points over last year. Last month the Bathurst CA recorded an UR of 8.5%, down 0.1 percentage points over the same time last year. The Miramichi CA recorded an UR of 8.9%, down 5.6 percentage points over the same time last year. The only region to record a rate higher than the 3 month moving average for the province as a whole (9.2%) was the Edmundston CA which recorded an UR rate of 10.1%, down 1.2 percentage points over last year.

The Saint John CMA (-700), the Miramichi CA (-600), and the Edmundston CA (-100) were the only cities in the Province to register a drop in the level of unemployed persons found in their respective regions. The Moncton CMA (+1,000), the Fredericton CA (+800), and Bathurst CA (+200) all recorded increases in the number of unemployed persons found in their regions.

Last month, the Miramichi region recorded the highest level of employment growth, which grew by 8.5% or 800 jobs when compared to the same period last year. This was followed by the Edmundston CA, which grew by 5.4% or 500 jobs compared to June of last year. The Saint John CMA grew by 4.6% or 3,000 jobs when compared to last year. The Fredericton CA grew by 3.4% or 1,700 jobs while the Moncton CMA grew by 2.8% or 2,000 jobs when compared to the same period last year. The Bathurst CA was the only region to record a lower level of employment when compared to the same month last year, between June 2008 and June 2009 the region lost 1,200 jobs or a 9.2% drop in employment.

Also last month, the Fredericton CA, the Saint John and Moncton CMAs, and the Miramichi CA were the only cities in New Brunswick to register an increase in their participation rates. The June participation rate for Fredericton (74.5%) was up 2.6 percentage points when compared to the same period last year. The June participation rate for the Saint John CMA (67.8%) was up 1.7 percentage points, the Moncton CMA (71.3%) was up 1.6 percentage points, and the Miramichi CA (59.9%) was up 1.4 percentage points when compared to the same period last year.

When you combine the low unemployment rates found in all the three cities in the Southern part of the province with the high participation rates these cities have as well, and you consider the solid employment growth each of these have recorded last month, it is easy to determine the strongest performing cities on the labour front have been the Saint John CMA, the Moncton CMA, and the Fredericton CA. The Saint John CMA, which has an unemployment rate of 5.0%, shrinking unemployment levels and solid employment growth was one of the best performing labour markets in Canada last month. It should also be noted that the Miramichi CA showed considerable improvement last month when it added another 800 jobs to its employment totals while recording a significant drop in its unemployment rate, which fell to 8.9% in June of 2009 from the 14.5% level recorded a year earlier.